

ALLIES' SHELLS FALL ON POLA, AUSTRIA'S ADRIATIC NAVAL BASE

Bombardment of Cattaro Left to Guns Posted on Mount Lovtchen—Germans Fortify Pola.

ROME, Oct. 2.—According to a Brindisi dispatch to the Corriere della Sera, the Anglo-French fleet in the Adriatic has opened an attack on Pola, Austria's great naval base.

The dispatch says that the French guns mounted on Mount Lovtchen are bombarding the Cattaro forts, and that there is no further need of the Allies' fleet off Cattaro.

Recent dispatches have stated that the entire Austrian fleet had concentrated at Pola, which is the headquarters of the Austrian Admiralty and is strongly fortified.

Three hundred thousand troops have been assembled there within the last six weeks to assist Admiral von Ohmic in defending the port.

An Austrian officer wrote the following confidential letter to a friend in Venice, which has been published by the Nuovo Corriere of Ancona:

"Germany recently sent 24 mortars to Pola for the defense of that port. These guns, along with numerous others, all modern, have been mounted on the forts around the city which are surrounded by thick barbed wire entanglements through which a strong electric current will be passed. A large area of the sea has been elaborately mined.

"There are about 100,000 men concentrated at Pola, mostly artillery, and food is getting so scarce that bread now costs 20 cents a pound. All the Italians have been ordered to leave the fortified zone. The entire Austrian fleet is concentrated at Pola with steam up and cleared for action. The Austrians are shipping steam out of the canal and cruise outside within territorial waters safely under the protection of the forts.

"The Serbians and Montenegrins have inflicted heavy losses in all the recent engagements against the Austrians. While the Russians fight openly and follow the recognized rules of war, the Serbians are continually attacking small detachments of Austrians scattered over the hills. They seem to come from nowhere with lightning rapidity, kill their men, and then disappear. It is not possible to know where they come from, how many there are and when to expect them."

KAISER MUST BEND KNEE. TOKIO NEWSPAPER SAYS

Suppliant Germany First Peace Requisite, It Declares.

TOKIO, Oct. 2.—The Tokyo Asahi says today: "Peace in Europe is by no means in sight. It is the national habit of the English to wish carefully their attitude before they are forced to reveal it. One determined, however, they do not rest until their object is accomplished. It is, therefore, logical to presume that England will not let down the sword until she has thoroughly humbled Germany and rooted out the cause of disturbance of peace in Europe.

"The French people are not this time handicapped by such domestic trouble as they experienced under Napoleon III, and are strongly backed by England, Russia and Belgium. As to Russia, history gives us no warrant that she will ever sue for peace; she vanquished even such a mighty foe as Napoleon.

"The German army has already occupied a large part of Belgium, and France. However powerful the Russian army might prove to be, it will take many months before they strike at Berlin.

"There are no signs that Germany believes that peace is yet far away. It is idle to talk of peace until Europe feels assured that such a disturber of peace as the Kaiser is forced to retreat. One attempt to renew the bloody conflict after a truce of a few years."

100 ALBANIANS KILLED

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 2.—One hundred Albanians were killed and many wounded when a band of 200 Albanians, after attacking a force of Epirote troops near Tepeleni, were forced to retreat. The Epirote loss was about 20 killed. Tepeleni is in Albania on the Vojussa river.

ROMANCE, COMEDY, TRAGEDY FROM THE GREAT WAR DRAMA

"One of our men holding his water bottle to a wounded German was shot dead close to Mons on Sunday." A British correspondent writes. "Another stopped under fire to light a cigarette, when a bullet struck him on the fingers, and one hand will have to come off.

"Most of the Germans we capture are famished, but not having seen food, except what they could steal, for days. They seem surprised when we share rations with them. Their wounded horses are killed off and eaten as quickly as possible."

A private in the British army has written to his mother in County Monaghan, Ireland, as follows: "Some of our best lads are now sleeping their last sleep in Belgium, but, mother, dear, you can take your son's word for it that for every son of Ireland who will never come home there are at least three Germans who will never be heard of again.

"Before leaving Belgium we arranged with a priest to have Masses said for the souls of our dead chums, and we were shocked together what had money we had, but his reverence wouldn't hear of it, taking our money for prayers for the relief of the brave lads who had died on the fields of the Old Land to rid Belgium soil of the unmanly Germans.

"Some of the Germans don't understand why Irishmen shoot them dead. They think England, but that just shows, how little they know about us."

A suggestion was made by a British officer to a captive German that medication was probable within a month, and the prisoner replied: "It's no good talking to us about medication all we're looking for is Paris and St. Petersburg. Then we might listen to you. We are bitter against England, and do not believe Great Britain is fighting Prussian militarism rather than the German people."

"Germans think England wants to crush Germany, and they will all go to the last ditch rather than submit."

Although it is said that artillery fragments more than it kills, it must be remembered that accurate statistics are very difficult to get, and men hit by shrapnel bullets and splinters of shell are mangled and often killed on the spot.

"The food was furnished and the officer ate all through the operation, which was a success."

CARRANZA PREDICTS PEACE FOR COUNTRY BEFORE CONVENTION

First Chief Gets Ovation From Delegates to Conference Now in Session at Capital.

By ARTHUR CONSTANTINE MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2.—The second session of the preliminary conference of Constitutional Generals to prepare for the national "peace convention" was held here today. The general "peace conference" probably will open in Aguascalientes on October 19 instead of in this city.

The event of principal importance scheduled for today was the report of First Chief Venustiano Carranza on the triumph of the Constitutional cause. It now seems certain that the present series of conferences will be extended, although there are differences of opinion on this score. The conference now taking place will probably supersede the meeting which had been called for Monday.

The session today, like that of yesterday, was held in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, with Luis Cabrera presiding. The only business that had been conducted at the first session was the presentation of credentials. General Carranza was given enthusiastic greeting and he predicted "that all loyal and patriotic Mexicans would soon be in accord."

General Obregon, General Snchez and Roberto Peaqueria, who had been appointed a Committee of Three to arrange for a national "peace convention," in accordance with the Guadalupe agreement, were in conference until early today.

It is announced by the Government that 10 out of the 14 generals in the Constitutional army will attend the meetings which are being held.

General Obregon, whose return from Zacatecas was unexpected, spoke in the most optimistic vein as to the future of Mexico.

Reports of activity on the part of detached bands of Villistas in Durango have caused trepidation at the War Office, where it has been announced that the adherents of General Carranza are doing everything expected of them to uphold the recent armistice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—State Department officials today declared emphatically that the stage of diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain over seizure of contraband and conditional contraband of war had not yet reached that of formal protests.

Signing of a formal agreement between the two nations is not in contemplation, even in the future, it was stated. Instead, some sort of a "gentlemen's agreement"—a mutual understanding—soon will be reached, it is expected.

Damage claims of Americans whose cargoes have been destroyed in British vessels sunk by German warships, notably off the South American coast, will be urged by the State Department, it was learned today.

Negotiations here between British Ambassador Spring-Rice and State Department heads and at London between Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador Page are proceeding.

Administration officials believe the principal contention of this Government for unrestricted shipment of foodstuffs, agreed to by Great Britain, leaves but minor details unsettled.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 2.—There is growing bitterness throughout Holland against England because of its interference with Dutch shipping and holding up of cargoes of foodstuffs and needed supplies, such as opium. This feeling is not pro-German, but anti-British. Although it is reported that an arrangement has been made between England, the United States and Holland whereby foodstuffs are no longer to be held up, Hollanders generally resent the concessions their Government was compelled to make, and especially the fact that they were compelled to place themselves under obligation to England in order to prevent a complete paralysis of the Dutch trade.

All of the facts of the holding up of the Holland-American liners en route from New York to Philadelphia are becoming known here only now. The Dutch national pride has been badly hurt by learning that when a British commander took possession of the Noordam and took that vessel into Queenstown harbor he ordered the captain down from his own bridge.

Even Englishmen here declare that this was a "conspicuous example of disregard of ethics and tactlessness." There is much wonder here as to what will be the result when similar tactics are followed by British warship commanders toward American merchantmen who are to be put into the service between here and New York.

WOUNDED TURCOS CRAWL TO COTS TO KILL GERMANS

Hospital Guards Required to Curb Warlike Africans.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The French Red Cross has found it necessary to establish special guards in hospitals where both Germans and soldiers of the allied army are being treated.

Attaches of military hospitals in southwestern France are finding it a harrowing task to protect wounded German prisoners from African troops. Wounded Senegalese require constant watching night and day. Although all their weapons have been taken away from them the Turcos creep from their cots whenever they get an opportunity and attack wounded Germans.

A number of Germans have been found straggling in the morning and the French Red Cross nurses were at a loss to account for the deaths until wounded Turcos were caught in the act of killing wounded Germans at night.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS FLEES FRONT IN DISGUST

War Correspondent Deserts French Battlefield for Peaceful New York.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Richard Harding Davis, an American war correspondent, who had more adventures than any other correspondent in the field, has started for London on his way home. Before leaving, he said: "No more front for me. I have been attacked and locked up and have known what else."

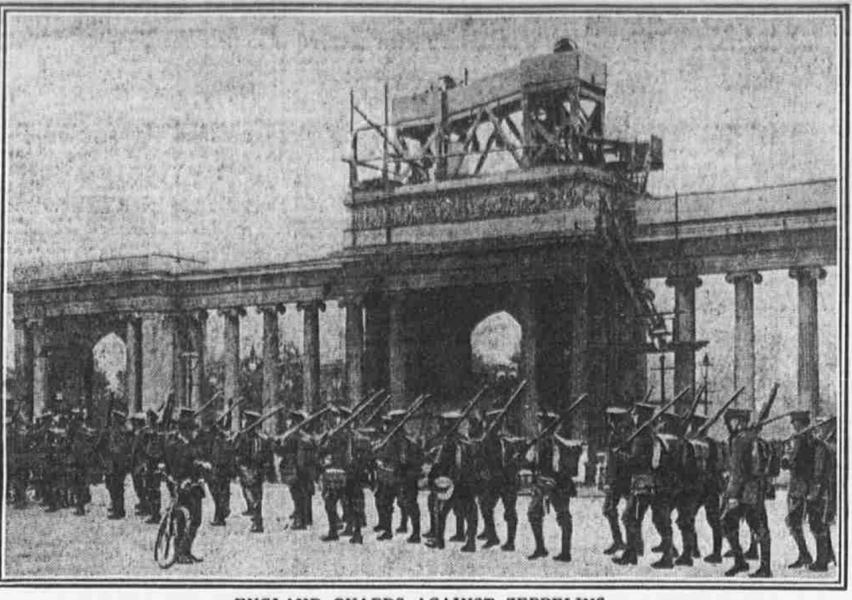
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ENGLAND GUARDS AGAINST ZEPPELINS

Huge searchlights have been elevated in Hyde Park, London, where they sweep the sky in search of German aircraft.

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TOO FAT TO FIGHT, CARUSO MAY BE DRAFTED AS COOK

Skillet Instead of Rifle for Tenor, Says "Little Trentini."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Emma Trentini, opera singer, who arrived from Italy yesterday on the Tomaso Di Savoia, was positive Italy would be at war by October 15. Army officers gave her the information, she said.

In Milan she saw Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, and he told her he did not think it would be possible to give opera in New York this season.

"Caruso is the only Italian singer who won't have to fight," said Mile. Trentini. "He is too fat and they will make him a cook. All the other Italian singers will go to war and help get back what Austria stole from Italy."

"OLD GLORY" RIPPED BY GERMAN SHELLS FIRED INTO RHEIMS

Bombardment of French Town Continues for Sixteenth Day—U. S. Consulate Damaged.

RHEIMS, France, Oct. 2.—For 16 days this city has been under a continuous German fire. As I write this dispatch huge shells, weighing 21 pounds each, are whistling through the air and exploding with terrific crashes all over the city, wrecking buildings in every quarter. The fire is not now directed against the wrecked cathedral of Notre Dame, although during Monday night four shells fell through the shattered roof and exploded harmlessly in the ruined interior. They did not affect the stained glass windows.

At midnight we heard a fierce artillery duel in action between German and French guns. About 4 o'clock this morning its intensity increased. That is about the hour which the French think is the most favorable to storm the German batteries, and from what I have seen of the French troops I am convinced that they can sweep all before them. I know the troops I have seen here could do it.

The United States Consul, William Bardel, left the city today for Troyes, after a month here, which was filled with hardship escapes. His home was half wrecked by shells and his writing desk in his library punctured with lead.

The windows of the house are smashed and the American flag, flying from the balcony, is ripped and galled by the withering fire.

The Home of the American Vice Consul has been destroyed. When the Germans first bombarded Rheims on September 4, Consul Bardel appealed to them to spare the city, but he pleaded in vain. Here in Mr. Bardel's own account of the bombardment: "The German army was at Brimont when a second army from Epernay suddenly entered the city. The commander of the second army, suspecting a French trap, threatened to shoot the Mayor and all the members of the Municipal Council, but subsequently discovered that they were German shells. Then he dispatched a courier in an automobile to the first army, ordering it to cease firing, which it did at once."

Fifty Buried in Mine Cave-in

WEBB CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—The American mine here caved in last night. Fifty men were buried beneath the debris. It is believed all were killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Orders to dispatch a mine rescue car and crew to Webb City with all possible haste were sent last night to the Pittsburgh station of the Bureau of Mines by G. S. Pope, chief of the Coal Inspection Bureau.

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TAUBES FLY TOWARD PARIS

French Pursue Craft to Refuge in German Lines.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is officially announced that two Taube aeroplanes flew over Compiègne in the direction of Paris at 7 o'clock this morning.

A single French aeroplane ascended and started in pursuit of the two German machines, whereupon the latter instantly turned about and fled behind the German lines.

October Outings Mountain and Seashore

NEW RUSSIAN GUNS SILENCE WITH EASE KAISER'S ARTILLERY

Ten Minutes' Pounding by Improved Type Cannon Destroy Germans' Vaunted Batteries on River Niemen.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The great German guns which are now making their difficult way over the marshes to the north and south of Suwalki have met their match.

During the fight on the River Niemen there appeared for the first time a new pattern Russian gun of large calibre and considerable mobility. Naturally no details are issued concerning its construction and principal features, but it is the product of the famous Putiloff works. Artillery experts who watched its performance are satisfied it is equal in power and effect to anything the Germans have yet shown.

On the Prussian frontier two of these new guns silenced the German batteries within ten minutes, and the German guns were abandoned in their positions. Every gunner had been killed.

A large quantity of German stores and transports have been abandoned on account of the state of the roads. The invasion has been, in short, a disaster. It has failed at every point. Even as a reconnaissance it can have produced nothing of the smallest value to Germany.

There is no part of Russia which the Germans hold in any force or in which they are not attacked and losing ground.

German raids have served, at any rate, one purpose. They have availed to show the public that the great concentration and much vaunted preparations of the Germans were matched by those of General Rennenkampf—the man who works in the dark. He has had to hold a frontier of great length, from the Baltic almost to Kalisz, against these experimental invasions, and at the same time he has had to be ready for a real German advance which was believed to be imminent.

Of Rennenkampf's strength, his dispositions and his equipment nothing is made known. He has drawn a censorship around him like a mantle, but it is evident that he was not only ready, but alertly and brilliantly prepared for all eventualities.

Russian refugees who have been at last permitted to depart from Germany have begun to arrive here. They say that in German cities the public are now aware that things are no longer going well. Police restrictions on the publication of news throughout Germany have been doubled, and many newspapers have been suppressed. Even comment of any unacceptable quality is punished under martial law, with imprisonment of one year.

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SERVIANS CAPTURE BOSNIAN TOWN AND AGAIN REPULSE FOE

Austrians Driven Back in Sortie Across Save, While Serbs Take Vlarenitza, Near Sarajevo.

NISH, Oct. 2.—The capture of Vlarenitza, northeast of Sarajevo, was announced by the Servian War Office today. This has forced the Austrian army to retreat from Krupani to Sarajevo to escape being caught between two fires.

Another attempt by the Austrians to cross the Save has been repulsed. It is officially stated that an inquiry among Austrian prisoners shows 60 sharpshooters in each company have been provided with high explosive bullets, with instructions to use them sparingly and in daylight only.

It is announced that the main Austrian army in Bosnia is now penned behind the fortifications of Sarajevo. Because of the very strong fortifications there the Servian General Staff has directed that no attempt be made to take the capital by storm. The combined Servian-Montenegrin army, however, continues its general occupancy not only of Bosnia, but also of Herzegovina and are being welcomed at every place by the natives.

The Servian troops holding Semlin have repulsed a number of attempts by the Austrians to retake the city.

NATIONAL AIR MASKED GERMAN SHIPS' FLIGHT

Musical Ruse Allowed Goeben and Breslau to Escape From British.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A recent issue of the Stockholm Dagbladet tells of the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau from a squadron of British battleships and cruisers in the Mediterranean. The full account was obtained from a Swedish traveler, just returned from Sicily. He says: "The two German cruisers had entered Messina, where German steamships gave them an abundance of coal and supplies. They were provisioned while the British warships outside the harbor prepared to capture them. Four British warships lay off the heights of Cape Faro to the north, while two others were on the lookout off Reggio to the south."

"All day the Goeben and the Breslau remained quiet, but when night fell the two captains decided on a sortie. One was captured, or the loss of both vessels if they did not succeed.

"A dark night favored them. They decided to slip out of the strait while the British warships were left behind hurriedly playing 'Die Wacht am Rhein.' The bands were played aboard a chartered tug and the familiar strains of the German air soon reached the ears of the British sailors, who were expecting some kind of a night surprise. To their astonishment the sounds became louder and louder, promising the rapid approach of the hostile ships.

"The ships south of Messina closed in for battle, blocking the passage through the strait, but the Goeben and Breslau lights into play and scanned the waters in vain of German cruisers. Instead they saw an Italian galleon tug with launches and sailboats following a tug which was emitting German music.

"The situation seemed to dawn on the British officers, but it was too late. The two captains of the Goeben and Breslau had turned about in the dark and taken a northerly course. They threaded the dangerous channel of the strait, and passed unseen so near the British ships that voices living orders and the churning engines could be distinctly heard."

BLUECOAT LIKES NEUTRALITY

Arrests Socialist Speaker for Championing Cause of Germany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Police Commissioner tried to enforce President Wilson's neutrality proclamation by arresting Henry Engel, a Socialist speaker, in Madison Square, to prevent him from stirring up the cause of Germany, but Magistrate Appleton discharged the prisoner, declaring he had the right of free speech.

Engel was advised to keep the President's warning in mind.

Y. M. C. A. Men Form Club

Young men living in the West Branch Y. M. C. A. at a get-together meeting last night, organized a Dormitory Club. Its purpose is to promote acquaintance and good-fellowship among the members of the dormitory.

The idea was that of Frank Getty, a member of service at the Branch, and Robert Strander, the house manager. Officers elected were: president, H. S. Wines; vice president, Charles W. Brown; secretary and treasurer, Earl E. Burn.

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